

## Management Zone Guidelines and Development Recommendations

### *Horticultural Resource Management Zone*

The Horticultural Resource Management Zone is comprised of the Upper Garden and Lower Garden. These two areas contain the highest concentration of rare and significant ornamental shrubs. It also contains many mature large-canopy trees that create the vertical and overhead planes and reinforce the sense of “outdoor rooms.” The recommended management approach to this zone is preservation of these horticultural resources as well as their overall spatial organization and character. A preservation approach maintains the existing integrity and character of a cultural landscape by arresting or retarding deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use, as well as changes that may be introduced by new uses. It includes both maintenance and stabilization. In light of the dynamic qualities of the landscape, maintenance is essential for the long-term integrity of the gardens. See Figure 6-6 for illustration of select recommendations

- Garden Paths
  - Maintain the current grass surfacing on paths between the garden beds. Avoid adding other kinds of surfacing to the greatest degree possible. Any new paths added to the garden areas should also be surfaced in turf.
  - Direct the main flow of visitor circulation onto the paved primary and perimeter paths, but allow visitors to wander freely along the grass paths throughout the garden. Maintain the paths in closely mown turf. Consider allowing grass to grow taller in adjacent locations where visitor access is not desired to discourage people from walking off the turf paths.
  - Monitor the grass paths for erosion and wear. Limit visitor access to the worn areas until grass can be re-seeded and re-established.
- Replacement of Lost Species
  - Replace rare and unusual species in-kind if possible.
  - Evaluate the availability of replacements for healthy plants that may need to be replaced in the future. If varieties currently being grown are rare or not available in the nursery trade, take cuttings from these plants for propagation.
  - Consider continuing to use the existing “nursery” area on the property for propagation. Investigate the possibility of partnering with a local garden club or rhododendron society to implement such a project.
  - Consider actively interpreting the nursery area; provide visitors with information on the plant propagation process and consider offering demonstration workshops.

- Enlargement of Planting Beds
  - Consider enhancing and enlarging planting beds in some areas. New plantings should fit into the existing character of the beds in terms of massing, plant spacing, height, texture, and color.
  - Around the edges of the garden beds, path surfacing should be grass. If it is necessary to have a more durable surface on a path within the root zone of horticultural resources, use gravel or crushed stone, installed without digging into the surface, in order to prevent damage to shallow root systems.
  - Undertake any installation of new plants in areas of known or potential sensitive historic or archaeological resources using least-damaging planting techniques.

Garden Paths

Maintain the current **grass surfacing** on paths between the garden beds. Avoid adding other kinds of surfacing to the greatest degree possible. Any new paths added to the garden areas should also be surfaced in turf.

Direct the main flow of visitor circulation onto the **paved primary and perimeter paths**, but allow visitors to wander freely along the **grass paths** throughout the garden. Maintain the paths in closely mown turf. Consider **allowing grass to grow taller** in adjacent locations where visitor access is not desired to discourage people from walking off the turf paths.

Monitor the grass paths for **erosion and wear**. Limit visitor access to the worn areas until grass can be re-seeded and re-established.



Grass paths contribute to the naturalistic character of the upper and lower gardens.

Legend

- White Property Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Zone
- Buildings
- Driveway
- Sidewalks
- Garden Paths
- Trees
- Planting Beds
- 5' Contours

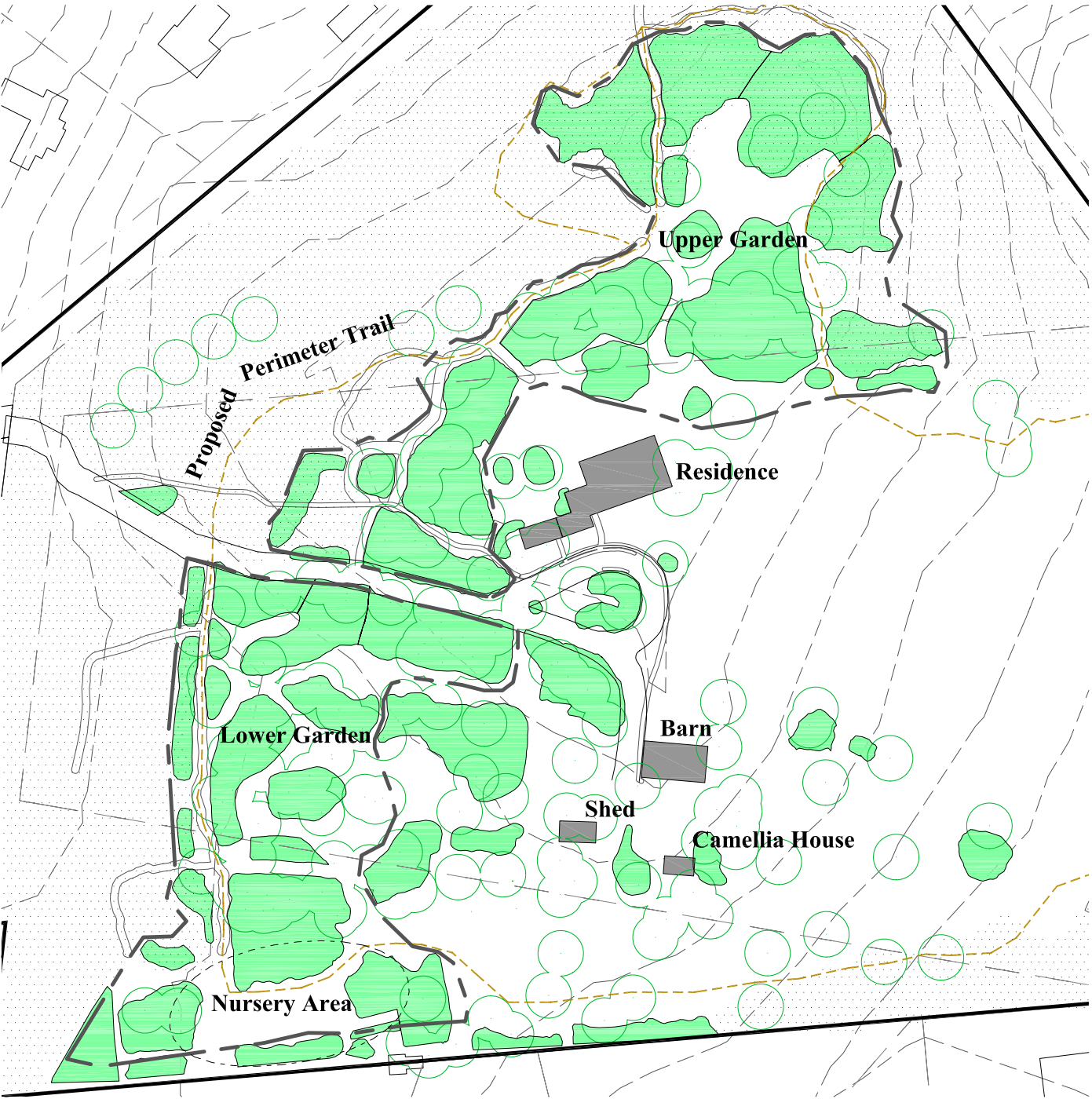


Planting beds have meandering edges and are multi-layered with understory shrubs and large tree canopies.

Enlargement of Planting Beds

Consider **enhancing and enlarging planting beds** in some areas. New plantings should fit into the existing character of the beds in terms of massing, plant spacing, height, texture, and color.

Around the edges of the garden beds, **path surfacing should be grass**. If it is necessary to have a more durable surface on a path within the root zone of horticultural resources, use gravel or crushed stone.



Replanting of Lost Species

Replace rare and unusual species in-kind if possible.

Consider **rehabilitating the existing "nursery" area** on the property for propagation. Investigate the possibility of partnering with a local garden club or rhododendron society to implement such a project.

Consider **actively interpreting** the nursery area; provide visitors with information on the plant propagation process and consider offering demonstration workshops.



John C. White (left) and Margaret White Rhododendrons.  
Source: FCPA.



Knaphill Cream Rhododendrons.  
Source: FCPA.

White Horticultural Park

Figure 6-6. Landscape Management Guidelines and Development Recommendations  
Horticultural Resource Management Zone



### *Caretaker Residence & Visitor Orientation Management Zone*

The Caretaker Residence & Visitor Orientation Management Zone is comprised of the residence, foundation plantings, surrounding yard, brick pathways, and the existing driveway turn-around area. This area has been designated as the primary visitor orientation area that will contain a kiosk, or similar structure, containing park information and interpretive media. The recommended management approach to this zone is rehabilitation, which takes into consideration the need to convert the existing residence to a caretaker's residence, with part of the first floor (living room, restrooms, sunroom, and greenhouse) used to support garden/horticultural programs. See Figure 6-7 for illustration of select recommendations.

Rehabilitation provides for the improvement of facilities to allow for a rich and fulfilling visitor experience, and the careful implementation of necessary functional site improvements with the preservation of the overall landscape character and individual horticultural features. More specifically, this approach will allow the necessary changes associated with circulation improvements to the driveway and paths, as well as modifications that may be necessary to make the residence ADA accessible. It will also provide for the addition of new elements into the landscape, such as the kiosk. A critical component of rehabilitation is the preservation of existing significant features. This will ensure the protection and maintenance of significant plants and garden beds surrounding the residence, as well as critical views.

- **Kiosk and Interpretive Media:** Ensure the design of the kiosk complements the character of the house and surrounding landscape in materials, size, scale, and massing. The kiosk should be sited in a location that does not appear intrusive to the existing landscape and maintains the open and unobstructed views to the open meadow below.
- **Residence/Greenhouse:**
  - In undertaking alterations that may be required for adapting the residence to public use, ensure that the existing materials, features, and the relationship between the building and its surrounding gardens are maintained.
  - Maintain the open and transparent character of the sun porch, which provides for an almost seamless indoor-outdoor relationship of the house and gardens.
  - Rehabilitate the greenhouse to accommodate new horticultural programs within the park, based upon management goals identified in the GMP.
- **Driveway and Foundation Plantings:**
  - When undertaking repairs or other work around the house that may result in the disturbance of foundation plantings, protect the plantings as well as possible; if necessary, remove and transplant smaller specimens, and replace any damaged or removed plants in-kind after work is completed.
  - If expansion of the existing driveway turn-around is necessary, care should be taken to protect existing trees and boxwoods as much as possible. If possible, maintain the

driveway in gravel or stone in order to minimize the need for digging and sub-base excavation and prevent damage to the root systems in this area.

- **Paved Paths:** Rehabilitate brick and stone paths, as necessary, to provide universal accessibility to and around the residence. If possible, recycle old bricks and stones in the development of new pathways. Consider dry, unmortared joints in order to minimize excavation of the sub-base. Consider porous paving materials, where possible, to maintain consistency with the FCPA Low Impact Development Initiative. Keep all paved path surfaces free of vegetation, moss, and leaves, which present slip hazards.

Caretaker Residence & Visitor Orientation Zone

Kiosk and Interpretive Media

Ensure the design of the **kiosk** complements the character of the house and surrounding landscape in materials, size, scale, and massing. The kiosk should be sited in location that does not appear intrusive to the existing landscape and maintains the **open and unobstructed views** to the open meadow below.



View overlooking meadow.

Residence/Greenhouse

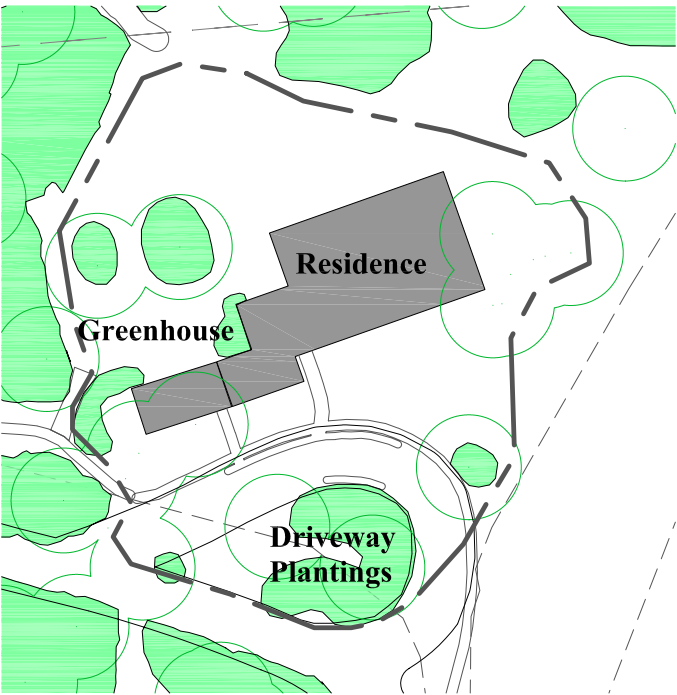
In undertaking alterations that may be required for adapting the residence to public use, ensure that the existing materials, features, and the relationship between the building and its surrounding gardens are maintained.



Maintain the **open and transparent character of the sun porch**, which provides for an almost seamless indoor-outdoor relationship of the house and gardens.



Rehabilitate the **greenhouse** to accommodate new horticultural programs within the park.



Driveway and Foundation Plantings



When undertaking repairs or other work around the house that may result in the disturbance of **foundation plantings**, protect the plantings as well as possible; if necessary, remove and transplant smaller specimens, and replace any damaged or removed plants in-kind after work is completed.



If expansion of the existing driveway turn-around is necessary, care should be taken to **protect existing trees and boxwood** as much as possible. If possible, maintain the driveway in gravel or stone in order to minimize the need for digging and sub-base excavation and prevent damage to the root systems in this area.

Legend

- Zone
- Buildings
- Driveway
- Sidewalks
- Garden Paths
- Trees
- Planting Beds
- 5' Contours

Paved Paths

Rehabilitate **brick and stone paths**, as necessary, to provide universal accessibility to and around the residence. If possible, recycle old bricks and stones in the development of new pathways.



White Horticultural Park

Figure 6-7. Landscape Management Guidelines and Development Recommendations  
Caretaker Residence & Visitor Orientation Zone



*Historic Preservation Management Zone*

The Historic Preservation Management Zone is comprised of the ca. 1876 barn and its immediate environs. This barn supported the agricultural operations of this property while it was still a farm, and was later renovated by the Whites for domestic uses. The recommended management approach to this zone is preservation, which seeks to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of this historic structure and surrounding landscape. See Figure 6-8 for illustration of select recommendations.

- Barn:
  - Using the structural analysis of the barn conducted by FCPA, identify necessary additional repairs.<sup>3</sup>
  - Document the barn and ensure it is added to the County's inventory of historic structures.
  - Undertake maintenance and stabilization measures in a manner that maintains the structure's existing character.
  - Protect the earthen ramp on the north side of the barn from any earthwork or construction-related impacts.
  - Remove the wisteria vines that are growing on the façade, as they are invasive and will hasten the deterioration of the wooden siding.
- Potential archeological resources:
  - As the barn and its immediate environs were once the focus of a working agricultural farm, it is possible that archeological resources dating to the late 19th century exist within this area. Care should be taken not to disturb this area unless absolutely necessary.
  - Consider designating a "historic resource investigation" overlay south of the barn about 50-75 feet away. If this area must be disturbed, conduct archaeological investigations prior to construction-related activity in order to record and recover information including artifacts.
- Interpretation: Use the barn as a means to interpret the history of the White property and agricultural traditions and settlement patterns common to Fairfax County that date back to the early 18th century.

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<sup>3</sup> Repair and stabilization of wood structural member was completed in 2001. The stone foundation requires further repair.

### *Utilitarian Management Zone*

The Utilitarian Management Zone, like the adjacent Historic Preservation Zone, was once the center of past agricultural operations. This zone supported Mrs. White's vegetable garden, a grove of fruit and nut trees, and two outbuildings that the White's used to support their horticultural pursuits. The recommended management approach to this zone is rehabilitation and reuse to support the maintenance operations of the park. See Figure 6-8 for illustration of select recommendations.

- Fruit and Nut Trees
  - While the fruit and nut trees within this area are not necessarily significant in horticultural value, they represent the past domestic nature of this property and historic gardening traditions. If these trees must be removed for development of new features, it is recommended that similar species be replanted in this area to reflect its historic use and also help interpret gardening traditions of the 19th and early 20th centuries.
  - Consider expanding the fruit and nut grove in this zone to serve as an interpretive area feature for visitors interested in edible gardening.
- Camellia House: There is a strong possibility that the Camellia House may have been constructed on the footprint of an earlier farm related building. If a maintenance shed is to be located in this vicinity for park operations, consult with FCPA Cultural Resource staff prior to modifying or removing this structure. Incorporate findings into any future interpretive program.
- Shed: There is a strong possibility that the Shed may have been constructed on the footprint of an earlier farm related building. If this structure is to be removed or adaptively reused for park-related operations, consult with FCPA Cultural Resource staff prior to modifying this structure. Incorporate findings into any future interpretive program.
- Maintenance Area
  - Develop this area to be as unobtrusive as possible.
  - Maintain parking area in gravel in order to reduce impacts of construction on the barn foundation and its immediate environs.
  - Provide vegetative screening to buffer views of this area from the gardens and other key features.
  - Consider designating a "historic resource investigation" overlay in this area. If this area must be disturbed, conduct archaeological investigations prior to construction-related activity in order to record and recover information including artifacts.

- **Compost and Propagation:** Consider developing a compost and propagation area within this zone to support park operations and actively interpret these features to visitors.



Historic Preservation Zone

Barn



Based upon a structural analysis, repairs and stabilization to **wood structural member** was completed in 2001(Source: FCPA).



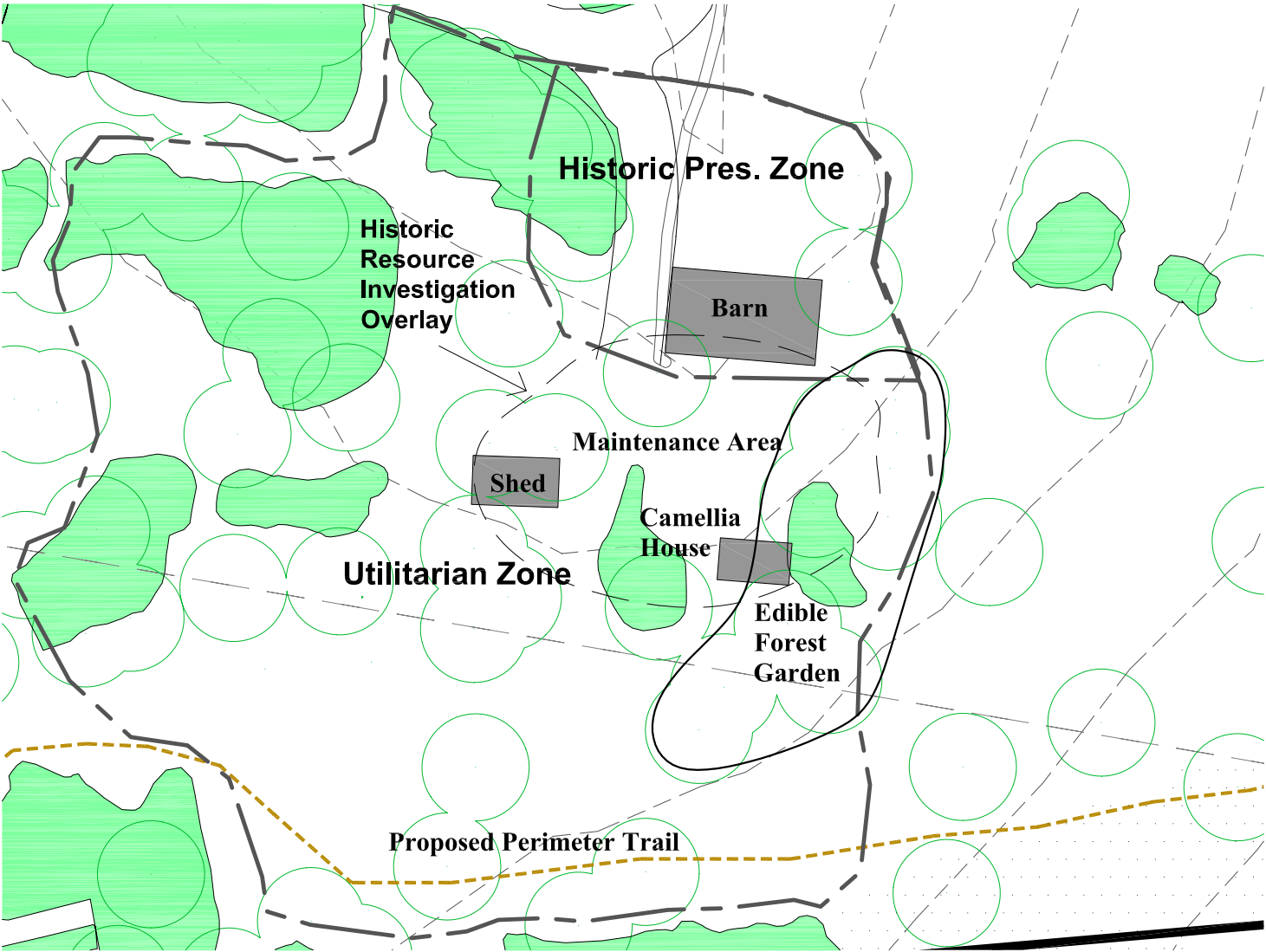
Remove the **vines** growing on the façade, as they will hasten the deterioration of the wooden siding.



The **stone foundation** requires further repair. Undertake future maintenance and stabilization measures in a manner that maintains the structure's existing character (Source: FCPA).



Protect the **earthen ramp** on the north side of the barn from any earthwork or construction-related impacts.



Utilitarian Zone

Vegetation

While the **fruit and nut trees** within this area are not necessarily significant, they represent the past domestic nature of this property and historic cultural traditions. If these trees must be removed for development of new features, it is recommended that similar species be replanted in this area to reflect its historic use and also help interpret gardening traditions.

Consider **expanding the fruit and nut grove** in this area to serve as an educational feature for visitors interested in **edible gardening**.

Consider developing a **compost area** within this zone to support park operations and actively interpret this feature to visitors.

Structures



Consider locating a maintenance shed in the vicinity of the **camillia house** for park operations. Consult with FCPA Cultural Resource staff prior to modification or demolition.

Maintenance Area

Develop this area to be as **unobtrusive** as possible.

Maintain the **parking area in gravel** in order to reduce impacts of construction on the barn foundation and its immediate environs.

Provide **vegetative screening** to buffer views of this area from the gardens and other key features.

Consider designating a **historic resource investigation overlay** south of the barn of 50-75 feet. If this area must be disturbed, conduct archaeological investigations prior to construction-related activity in order to record and recover information including artifacts.

Legend

- Zone
- Buildings
- Driveway
- Sidewalks
- Garden Paths
- Trees
- Planting Beds
- 5' Contours



Document and consider reusing the **shed** for park-related operations. Consult with FCPA Cultural Resource staff prior to modification or demolition.

White Horticultural Park

Figure 6-8. Landscape Management Guidelines and Development Recommendations  
Historic Preservation Zone & Utilitarian Zone



### *Woodland Management Zone*

The Woodland Management Zone is comprised of the North, West, and East Woodlands. These woodland communities contain tree species typical of an oak-hickory forest and provide much needed bird and animal habitat in a predominantly suburban environment. As such, the recommended management approach to this zone is preservation. This management zone also contains the site of a former quarry, which is located in the North Woodland near the top of the hill where a rock outcrop is evident. See Figure 6-9 for illustration of select recommendations.

- Wildlife Habitat:
  - Protect the integrity of woodland patch size and composition as much as possible. Larger patches of woodland habitat have greater ability to protect biodiversity.
  - Conduct a wildlife assessment, such as a List of Indicator Bird Species, in order to better inform management practices within the park.
- Quarry Site
  - Preserve the rock outcrop and consider incorporating it into any future park interpretive program.
- Forest Garden/Interpretive Station: Develop an interpretive Forest Garden to educate visitors about the park's native oak-hickory habitat, as well as natural plant communities found within the County. Depending upon specific microclimate and soil conditions, consider in-planting in the forest some of the following shade-tolerant, ornamental native species of shrubs, ground covers, ferns, and vines, that are also high in wildlife value:<sup>4</sup>
  - Shrubs:
    - Common alder (*Alnus serrulata*)
    - American beautyberry (*Callicarpa Americana*)
    - Red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)
    - Black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*)
    - Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)
    - Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)

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<sup>2</sup> For more recommended native plants, see the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Program native planting guide, "Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping," at <http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/native.htm>.

- Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
- Great rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*)
- Rose azalea (*Rhododendron prinophyllum*)
- Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)
- Groundcovers:
  - Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)
  - Ebony spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron*)
  - Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
  - Southern ladyfern (*Athyrium asplenoides*)
  - Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*)
- Vines:
  - Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*)
  - Climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)
  - Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- Buffer Zone
  - Retain, maintain, and enhance existing planted visual buffers along property lines abutting adjacent development.
  - Work with neighbors to ensure fencelines and perimeter areas are kept free of vines, brambles, and overgrown vegetation.
  - Interplant new plants within existing perimeter plantings to ensure continued function as visual buffers. Add a variety of native species, including evergreens, and consider plants with dense forms. Select canopy, understory, and shade-tolerant shrub species in a range of heights to create a layered effect that will ensure a denser screen.
  - Maintain the screen planting over time. As individual trees grow, mature and limb up, interplant young trees with the older ones. If a mature tree falls or must be removed, immediately plant a new tree in the open space and manage clearing to prevent infestation of invasive species.

- Buffers should consist of mixed species, which can be predominantly evergreen. Promote varied plant composition, and consider locally native woodland species for screen and buffer plantings. Some examples of suitable plants to consider include:<sup>5</sup>
  - Evergreen trees:
    - Eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
    - White pine (*Pinus strobus*)
    - Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*)
    - American holly (*Ilex opaca*)
    - Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*)
    - Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
    - Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*)
  - Deciduous canopy trees:
    - White oak (*Quercus alba*)
    - Black oak (*Quercus velutina*)
    - Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*)
    - Chestnut oak (*Quercus Montana*)
    - Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*)
    - Pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*)
    - Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
    - American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
    - White ash (*Fraxinus americana*)
  - Deciduous understory trees:
    - Downy serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)
    - Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

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<sup>5</sup> For more recommended native plants, see the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Program native planting guide, “Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping,” at <http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/native.htm>.

- Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- Smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
- Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
- Evergreen shrubs:
  - Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)
  - Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
  - Yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*)
- Deciduous shrubs:
  - Southern arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*)
  - Red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)
  - Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
  - Sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
  - Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)
  - Catawba rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*)

### *Pond Management Zone*

The Pond Management Zone is located in the southeast corner of the property and encompasses the spring-fed pond and its surrounding woodlands. Rehabilitation is the recommended management approach for this area, as improvements can be made to improve the pond's water quality and aquatic habitat. Also, this pond can serve as a key interpretive feature within the park, creating opportunities for educating the public about water resources and wetland plants. See Figure 6-9 for illustration of select recommendations.

- Pond Rehabilitation
  - Evaluate the impoundment structure built by Mr. and Mrs. White to determine if any repair is necessary.
  - Keep pond clear of debris (like fallen branches) and routinely inspect the area to identify any future damage to the impoundment structure.
  - Identify the pond's watershed and/or underground spring aquifer in order to determine potential sources of pollution and runoff; undertake mitigative action where possible and work with nearby property owners to educate them about how management of their individual properties can improve water quality.
  - Conduct water quality testing to determine pond ecosystem health.
  - Consider introducing native hydric or wetland oxygenating plants in and around the pond to improve water quality and aquatic habitat, and which represent a range of native submerged, emergent, and floating species (see below for interpretive opportunities). These may include:
    - Soft rush (*Juncus effuses*)
    - Tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*)
    - Gama grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)
    - Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnate*)
    - Virginia blue flag (*Iris virginica*)
    - Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*)
    - Cattails (*Typha latifolia*)
  - Consider developing a "Rain Garden" west of the existing pond to serve as a bio-retention area for stormwater runoff from newly developed features, if feasible, in order to mitigate impacts to the pond. This garden can serve both ecological and educational value (see below).

- Enhanced Buffer
  - Infill the park's buffer zone within this area with evergreen trees and shrubs (see recommended species above) to reduce visual intrusions of nearby properties that will be visible during the winter months.
- Pond Garden/Interpretive Station:
  - Develop a Pond Garden interpretive station to educate visitors about pond ecosystems, water quality, aquatic organisms, and aquatic plants that are valuable for their habitat and ornamental value.
  - Educate visitors about the range of aquatic plants that are appropriate for different environmental conditions (i.e. water depth, sunlight, soils, etc.). These include:
    - Submerged plants, also called oxygenating plants, which grow with most of their parts below the water surface although flowers and seed stalks may, at certain times of the year, extend above the surface to insure pollination by wind and insects. Submergent water plants are important sources of food and cover to fish and wildlife.
    - Emergent plants, which grow along the water's edge in natural environments. Although major portions of the plants are fully exposed to air, they are rooted in bottom sediments.
    - Floating plants, which are rooted in the bottom substrate and have floating leaves and flowers.
  - If a Rain Garden is developed, consider tying this feature into the interpretive station and educate visitors about bio-retention systems and wetland plants that act as living filters to slow runoff and mitigate flooding, trap sediments and pollutants, prevent soil erosion, recharge groundwater, and provide habitat.

Woodland Management Zone

Wildlife Habitat

Protect the integrity of **woodland patch size** and composition as much as possible. Larger patches of woodland habitat have greater ability to protect biodiversity.

Conduct a **wildlife assessment**, such as a List of Indicator Bird Species, in order to better inform management practices within the park.

Forest Garden/Interpretive Station

Develop an interpretive **Forest Garden** to educate visitors about the park's native oak-hickory habitat, as well as natural plant communities found within the county. Depending upon specific microclimate and soil conditions, consider planting in the forest shade-tolerant, ornamental native species of shrubs, ground covers, ferns, and vines, that are also high in wildlife value.



Tulip poplars in the West Woodland.



Existing vegetated buffer along property boundary.

Buffer Zone

Retain, maintain, and enhance **existing planted visual buffers** along property lines abutting adjacent development.

**Interplant new plants** within existing perimeter plantings to ensure continued function as visual buffers. Add a variety of native species, including evergreens, and consider plants with dense forms. Select canopy, understory, and shade-tolerant shrub species in a range of heights to create a **layered effect** that will ensure a denser screen.

Maintain the screen planting over time. As individual trees grow mature and limb up, **interplant young trees** with the older ones. If a mature tree falls or must be removed, immediately plant a new tree in the open space and manage clearing to prevent infestation of invasive species.

Work with neighbors to ensure **fencelines and perimeter areas** are kept free of vines, brambles, and overgrown vegetation.

Quarry Site

Preserve the rock outcrop and consider incorporating it into any future park interpretive program.

Pond Management Zone

Pond Rehabilitation

**Evaluate the impoundment structure** to determine if any repair is necessary. **Keep pond clear of debris** and routinely inspect the area to identify any future damage to the impoundment structure.

**Identify the pond's watershed** and/or underground spring aquifer in order to determine potential sources of pollution and runoff; undertake mitigative action where possible and work with nearby property owners to educate them about how management of their individual properties can improve water quality.

Conduct **water quality testing** to determine pond ecosystem health.

Consider **introducing native hydric or wetland oxygenating plants** in and around the pond to improve water quality and aquatic habitat, and which represent a range of native submerged, emergent, and floating species.

Consider developing a **"Rain Garden"** west of the pond to serve as a bio-retention area to mitigate stormwater runoff from newly developed features.

Legend

- White Property Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Zone
- Buildings
- Paved Roads
- Sidewalks
- Garden Paths
- Trees
- Planting Beds
- 5' Contours
- Buffer Zone



**Pond Garden Interpretive Station**  
Develop a **Pond Garden interpretive station**, potentially including both the pond and Rain Garden areas, to educate visitors about pond ecosystems, water quality, aquatic organisms, bio-retention, and wetland and aquatic plants that are valuable for their habitat, filtration, and ornamental functions.



Existing pond.

White Horticultural Park

Figure 6-9. Landscape Management Guidelines and Development Recommendations  
Woodland Management Zone & Pond Management Zone



### *Meadow/Field Management Zone*

The Meadow/Field Management Zone is comprised of the existing open field that gently slopes towards the pond and eastern edge of the property. This field affords open and expansive views from the residence area. The recommended management approach for this zone is preservation. See Figure 6-10 for illustration of select recommendations.

- Viewshed Protection
  - Site all new structures, including paths, parking, emergency vehicle access, kiosks, etc. on the periphery of the open area to avoid infringing upon views.
  - Consider how sensitive screening of new features can buffer intrusions, and simultaneously maintain the open character of the meadow.
- Meadow Garden/Interpretive Station
  - Consider using the Meadow Garden/Interpretive Station as an opportunity to demonstrate meadow habitat alternatives to lawns that can be implemented by homeowners residing in Fairfax County. Plants could include easy-to-grow native plants less than 3 feet in height that include butterfly-attracting wildflowers, ornamental warm-season native grasses, and the like.
  - Avoid the addition of vertical elements such as fencing within the meadow as part of the new Meadow Garden. Keep the edges of the planted area open to the adjacent meadow.
- Meadow Species
  - Consider planting part or all of the meadow area in appropriate meadow vegetation rather than the existing lawn grasses. A mixture of warm-season grasses and native wildflowers, for example, could provide wildlife habitat, color, and visual texture, in addition to interpretive and educational opportunities.



Meadow Management Zone

Viewshed Protection

Site all new structures, including paths, emergency vehicle access, kiosks, etc. on the periphery of the open area to avoid infringing upon **views**.



View of meadow from Visitor Orientation Zone.



Eastern edge of meadow along woodland area.



Northern edge of meadow with border azaleas in high bloom.

Meadow Garden/Interpretive Station

**Avoid the addition of vertical elements** such as fencing within the meadow as part of the new Meadow Garden. Keep the edges of the planted area open to the adjacent meadow.

Consider using the Meadow Garden as an opportunity to demonstrate **meadow habitat alternatives to lawns** that can be implemented by homeowners residing in Fairfax County. Plants could include easy-to-grow native plants less than 3 feet in height that include butterfly-attracting wildflowers, ornamental warm-season native grasses, and the like.

Meadow Species

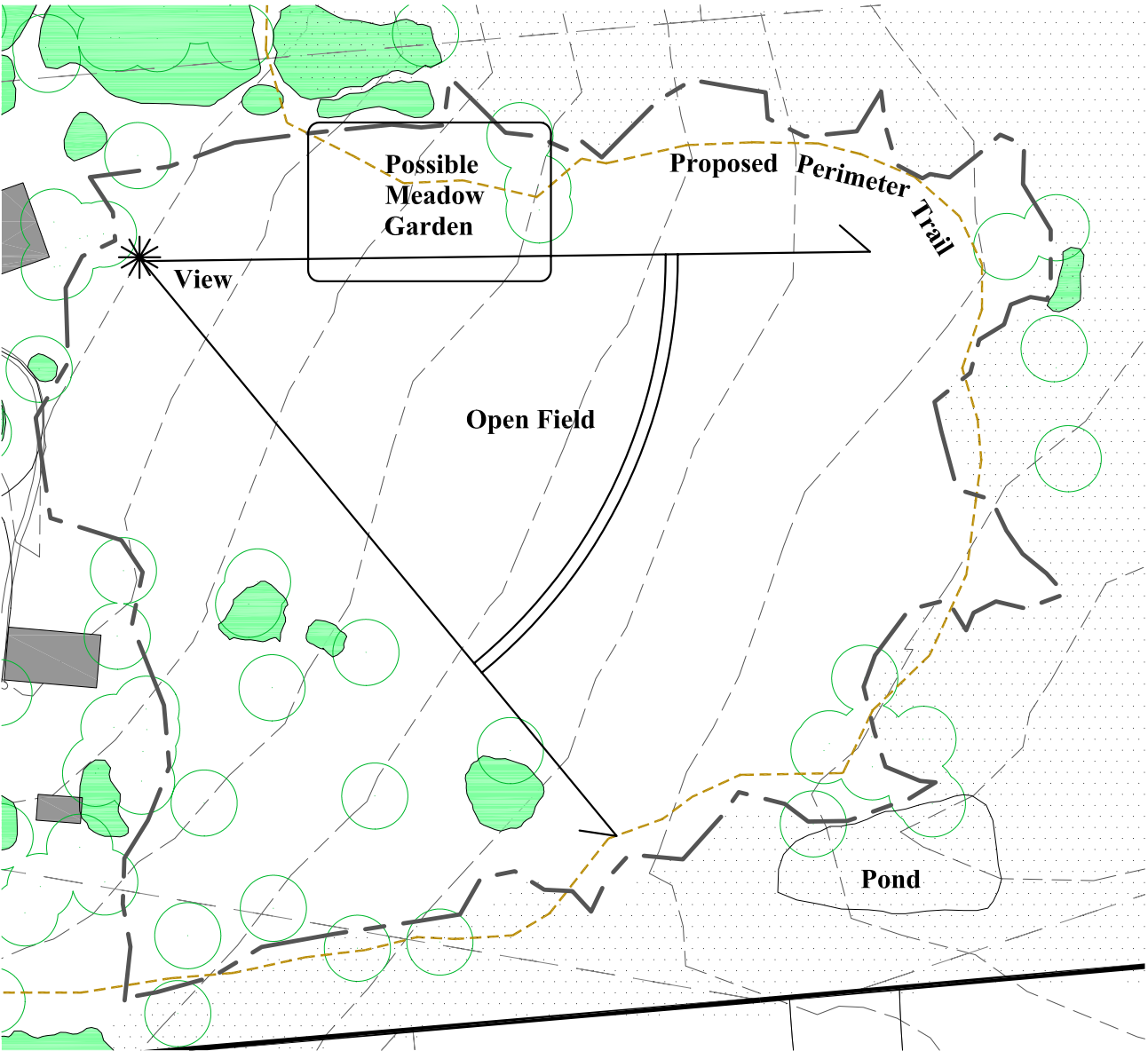
Consider planting part or all of the meadow area in appropriate **meadow vegetation** rather than the existing lawn grasses. A mixture of **warm-season grasses** and native wildflowers, for example, could provide habitat, color, and visual texture, in addition to interpretive and educational opportunities.



Native meadow plants: Andropogon, Echinacea, Indiangrass.

Legend

- Zone
- Buildings
- Paved Roads, Driveway
- Sidewalks
- Garden Paths
- Trees
- Planting Beds
- 5' Contours



White Horticultural Park  
Figure 6-10. Landscape Management Guidelines and Development Recommendations  
Meadow Management Zone

